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# PECULIARITIES OF THE INTELLECTUAL NOVEL

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## **ABSTRACT**

The distinctive features of this scientific article intellectual novel is that it is an artistic synthesis of other art forms, a combination of mythology and philosophy realism and magic realism science fiction. A comparative study of the work of Oscar Wilde and Isajon Sultan.

**Key words:** intellectual novel, magic realism, philosophical thinking, mythology, artistic chronotope, contemplation, spiritual purity, plastic images.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Fiction, as a complex synthesis of art forms, is constantly updated and perfected throughout its development; just artistic Word fans have come up with unexpected ideas, themes, forms, and contents that have caught the attention of many fields, not just philosophy, politics, sociology, psychology, and even the exact sciences, such as medicine. Albert Einstein, the founder of the universal theory of relativity, acknowledges the great importance that the works of Fyodor Dostoevsky played in the realization of his discovery. Homer's Iliad, Firdavsi's Shahnameh, Dante's Divine Comedy, Zahriddin Bobur's Boburnoma, Goethe's Faust, Tolstoy's War and Peace, Dostoevsky's Crime and Punishment, Chingiz Aitmatov's The Signs of the End Times There are still differences, sometimes even contradictions.

## 2. MAIN BODY

At the modern stage of the development of fiction, the intellectual novel genre emerged. The term "intellectual novel" was first coined by the German writer Thomas Mann in the early twentieth century. "The historical and global devastation of 1914-1923 exacerbated the need to understand the period in the minds of contemporary people with unprecedented intensity and overthrew this literature. This process blurred the boundaries between science and art; the thought-provoking idea gave life to a living, heart-pounding idea, gave life to plastic images, and created a type of book that could be called an "intellectual novel." What we call an intellectual novel, in its course, T. Mann and G. Gesse, R. Muzil and G. Brox, M. Bulgakov and K. Chapek, U. Faulkner and T. Wolf, P. Koelo and Ch. Yes, the synthesis of philosophy and art, science and fiction is the main feature of an intellectual novel.

This synthesis was manifested in the growth of mythological thinking in the artistic reincarnation of the historical period, in the perception of myths as a universal model of human life and a recurring law, going beyond the mere symbolic framework. The vast expanse of the artistic chronotope, the change of the text of the historical period, the merciless bright scenes of the existing reality through innumerable analogies and parallels and its deep perception as a whole, the abundance of philosophical ideas make the examples of intellectual novels the highest artistic and philosophical thinking. This type of genre began to appear in our national literature as well. Writers such as Khurshid Dostmuhammad, Nazar Eshanqul, Ulugbek Hamdam, Isajon Sultan boldly used the experience of intellectual novels. This is a national intellectual novel:

- Artistic reflection of the Eastern-philosophical worldview;
- The artistic "rebirth" of the primitive religious-mythological imagination, which is radically different from the West;
- The level of artistic and philosophical thinking, the attitude of writers to humanity and existence, the period, formed in different historical, socio-political environments, except in the West;
- the centuries-long psychological pressure, the manifestation of the people's thinking in the form of a novel, in the person of a certain writer, who is trying to get rid of the complications of the spiritual invasion. Therefore, as an independent nation and country, we can say that the intellectual novel is the brightest example of national identity. According to the above, the fundamental scientific study of the national intellectual novel in comparison with world literature plays an important role not only in the field of art and fiction, but also in defining our place as a nation in the world. The relevance and necessity of the study of the subject arises, in addition to the interests of pure art and literature, primarily from the historical social need characterized by the above. So far, this topic has not been studied fundamentally scientifically in our literature. The life and work of the world-famous Irish writer Oscar Wilde (1854 -1900) was a tragic novel full of contradictions. The life and work of Oscar Wilde, a brilliant speaker and great writer, has always been in the spotlight of world literary critics, and many different monographs, dissertations and articles have been created on the life and work of the writer, including biographical works from the JZL series. [1] The life and work of O. Wilde B. Shaw, A. Jed, A. Moure, A. Khmu,

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Ya. Parandovsky, T. Mann, H.L. Borkhes[2] did not escape the attention of world-famous writers. At the same time, he did not leave indifferent Russian writers such as L. Tolstoy, A. Gorky, K. Pustovsky. Although it has attracted the attention of hundreds of researchers at various levels, from the world's most famous scientists, it is probably his complex life and controversial work. The problem of novelism has been consistently studied in Uzbek literature, including the work of Isajon Sultan, which has been scientifically evaluated by literary critics at various levels of research. In addition, I didn't know if my guesses were right or wrong, but for some reason Wilde seems to have taken the plot of "Gray" a bit from Balzac's "Magic of the Blind Skin." Dorian, Basil, Lord Henry are the three central characters in the play. Dorian is a gray (canvas) drawn on an easel. [3] The cloth is white, and Lord Henry is black. If you want to paint using white and black colors, the result will be a gray quality colored artwork. If the same amount of black dye is added to a drop of white paint, the white color will be contaminated. The protagonist of our story is also formed as a person: Bezel's "white" advice did not overcome Lord Henry's "black" teachings. Lord Henry, the forerunner of hedonism, , should be composed of peace. In his opinion, every new day is another opportunity to enjoy. As Shakespeare's Hamlet said, "If a man's greatest desires are to eat and sleep, how is he different from an animal?" This means that our heroes are no different from animals. In many reviews, Lord Henry is described as a man of great intelligence, a man of great power, and so on. and so on. I will come across those who glorified him. Undoubtedly, Lord Henry had an influence on Dorian, but it was he or Gray himself who was the main cause of the decline. We will touch on this topic again during the review, so let us now discuss only Lord Henry. [4]

Oscar Wilde's novel Dorian Gray is a highly artistic synthesis of realism, magical realism, the achievements of mythological science, and other forms of art. Anyone who has read the novel over and over again will come to the conclusion that the protagonist, Dorian Gray, faces himself mercilessly at the mysterious portrait painted by his friend Basil at his request. It is as if a coup is taking place in his inner world. However, Gray cannot overcome the satanic feeling within himself. He doesn't want her to do that. He is a tragic victim of his own mismanagement. Gray sums up his past sins by looking at his portrait. D. Gray, who is adorned with the world, falls in love at this moment and meets the beautiful Sibyl, and the love ends in tragedy. That is; realizing that the girl was pregnant with a child, he drowned her and committed a brutal murder. Gray also has an affection for the environment. So Dorian Gray begins to take matters into his own hands, and eventually takes a dagger with a picture of his beloved and tries to bribe him. But at that moment, a creature appears in the portrait (magical realism) and eats Gray. This is a sign of the evil of the devil's lust, which has always saved Jesus. The portrait of one of the most sensational works in the

Incorporating elements of miraculous realism, this work sheds light on the spiritual crisis of Dorian Gray, a beautiful 20-year-old beauty. Although the plot is unusual for the nineteenth century, it is ideologically similar to many works. Remember, for example, the famous German writer Goethe's tragedy Faust. Faust, like Gray, who "sold his heart to the devil (Mephistopheles) in order to acquire unimaginable knowledge, to taste endless worldly pleasures, and to be alone with Margarita, suffers a spiritual decline. Or the American writer T. mentioned above. Take Clyde Griffiths, the protagonist of Dreiser's The American Tragedy. Clyde, who sold his conscience to gain wealth, a career, and a beautiful girl, also suffers a conscience like Gray at the end of the play. Another example is Raphael in French author Honoree de Balzac's The Magic of the Blind Skin. The fulfillment of desires; Dorian decides to live the last months of his life relying on his conscience, just as a young man who has risked his life for infinite wealth and luxury realizes that at the end of the work he is no different from an animal if he constantly satisfies human desires (or needs). [6] When I first read it, I was joined by people who thought Lord Henry was a genius, but if you read it again after a few years, it's clear that your attitude toward heroes will change. an extreme fox man wearing a stink mask, who was "ready to do anything to show his word skills," who tried to portray others with his beautiful words. For the most part, his "high-flying" remarks have no basis. They just sound nice to the ear. Henry's only goal is to show those around him how "powerful" he is. Dorian, who considers himself the ideal person, begins to live like him, or rather, according to his words. He throws himself into the fire in search of pleasure: at first glance he begins to live like a Catholic, after a while he gets bored of Catholicism and gives in to mysticism. It also begins to take an interest in precious fabrics, stones, various fragrances, and the like after it touches his soul. Dorian thinks that the main reason he went astray was Lord Henry. Not only Dorian, but Bezil thinks so too. But Henry himself completely rejects this idea. In fact, it is. Dorian chose this path of evil alone. He had two choices in front of him - straight and curved. He liked the crooked life more and he chose this path. For example, if you have an apple and an orange in front of you, it would be a little foolish to say that the person who ate the apple after you ate it is the one who left the apple there. He preferred the disgusting brothels where even a dog would not go to him, rather than marrying his beloved daughter Sibyl. In fact, he didn't even love Sibyl. He was only a fan of the images he created. At the end of the play, Dorian, who also wants to get rid of love, actually falls in love with a country girl just to deceive himself. Yes, he was such a characterless person. [7] One of the topics Wilde tried to discuss using the plot was whether it was possible to change human nature. Was the book the cause of the changes in Dorian after reading the book sent by Lord Henry, or was there already such bad qualities in his nature? Can an ugly person who has completely lost his conscience be "restored" by good deeds, or are all his actions based on ambition? [9] It is very difficult, if not impossible, to answer these questions. [8] The play also discusses what art is, how it should be, whether ancestral traditions are appropriate for generations, and a number of other similar topics. The

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psychology in this novel by Oscar Wilde is presented in a mixture of magical realism and other forms of science. [9]

### 3. CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can point out the following results:

Our national literature is also creating the first experiments of such an intellectual novel; The work of the Uzbek writer I.Sultan (born in 1967) "Eternal wanderer" is a proof of our opinion, in which the writer of the nation combined philosophy with ancient myths and increased the effectiveness of the concept of the work through psychological assumptions. The protagonist of the novel is also a person who has passed from the material world to the spiritual purity, dreaming of the eternal world. Both of these novels have similarities in plot, composition, and idea. The artistic chronotope and symbolic metaphorical interpretation and analogy in Oscar Wilde's Portrait of Dorian Gray and I.Sultan's The Eternal Wanderer show that the concept of eternity predominates in intellectual novels.

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